

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
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## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—VARIETY  
ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston  
and Bleecker Sts.—EPOCH ARTS. Matinee at 2.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and  
Houston Sts.—THE BLACK COCK.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth  
Street.—THE LAR.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near  
Broadway.—THE WICKED WORLD.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—  
ITALIAN OPERA.—AIDA.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—  
VICTIMS—SOLON SHINGLE. Afternoon and evening.BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—THE  
NEW MAGDALEN.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third  
st.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ARRO.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—  
OTHELLO.METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 583 Broadway.—VARIETY  
ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall—  
CLOUDS.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—  
GERSA CROSS.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.—  
ROYAL MARSHES. Afternoon at 5. Evening at 8.GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—  
DIE GESCHIEDEN.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—  
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner  
Sixth av.—NIGRO MINSTRELS, &c.RAIN HALL, Great Jones street between Broadway  
and Bowery.—THE PLEASANT.ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th avenue.—  
GRAND CONCERT.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CON-  
CERT.THE RINK, 3d avenue and 64th street.—MENAGERIE AND  
MUSEUM. Afternoon and evening.COOPER INSTITUTE.—LATHING GAS AND MAGICAL  
ENTERTAINMENT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-  
way.—SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1873.

## THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the  
Herald."REMOVED" CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT IN  
SPAIN.—LEADING ARTICLE.—SIXTH PAGE.  
AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN VS. SPAIN! OUR  
NAVY RAPIDLY PREPARING FOR THE  
VINDICATION OF THE NATIONAL  
HONOR! THE BRITISH DEMAND FOR  
REPARATION.—THIRD PAGE.THE SPANISH MISSION TO THE COURT OF ST.  
JAMES ABANDONED—ENGLISH BULLION  
MOVEMENTS.—SEVENTH PAGE.A SECOND TENDER OF RESIGNATIONS BY THE  
FRENCH MINISTRY ACCEPTED BY PRES-  
IDENT MACMAHON! THE RECONSTRUCTED  
CABINET.—SEVENTH PAGE.THE ASHANTES IN FULL RETREAT BEFORE  
THE BRITISH—WOMAN AND HER DES-  
POT.—TENTH PAGE.GREAT BRITAIN'S AFRICAN WAR! ANOTHER  
REINFORCEMENT FOR SIR GARNET  
WOLSELEY.—SEVENTH PAGE.BISMARCK AND BONAPARTISM—GERMAN PUN-  
ISHMENT OF A CATHOLIC PRELATE.—  
SEVENTH PAGE.FUNERAL OF THE ASSASSINATED COUNT SAN  
FERNANDO! HIS MURDERER COM-  
MITS SUICIDE.—SEVENTH PAGE.MARCHING UPON KIVIA! THE BOMBARD-  
MENT AND CAPTURE OF THE KHAN'S  
CAPITAL! NOMADIC WARFARE! CURI-  
OUS FACTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.—FOURTH  
PAGE.MAP OF THE KHIVSE CAPITAL! ITS PUBLIC  
BUILDINGS AND SURROUNDINGS.—FOURTH  
PAGE.PREPARING FOR THANKSGIVING! THIS  
YEAR'S OBSERVANCE OF THE HOLIDAY!  
A GOOD DINNER FOR THE NEEDY!  
CHARITABLE PROJECTS—EVACUATION  
DAY.—FOURTH PAGE.INGERSOLL AND FARRINGTON INDICTED FOR  
COMPLICITY IN THE "RING" THEFTERY!  
OTHER LITIGATIONS.—NINTH PAGE.ON "CHANGE" THE BUCHT STOCKHOLDERS AND  
BANKS HAMMERED AWAY AT THE SITU-  
ATION! THE TRANSACTIONS IN AND  
PRICES OF GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS—  
THE CITY'S HEALTH.—EIGHTH PAGE.THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL ON WARD'S ISLAND  
THROWN OPEN TO ALL SECTS! AN EX-  
CITED SESSION OF THE EMIGRATION  
BOARD.—SEVENTH PAGE.TWEED IN STOKES' FORMER CELL—THE  
PHELPS DEFALCATION—OBITUARY NO-  
TICES.—SEVENTH PAGE.SERRANO'S ACCESSION TO POWER might be  
the end of the Spanish Republic. Such is the  
general belief. American sympathy with the  
democratic effort on the Peninsula has been  
strong since the fall of Amadeus, and as a  
result, our government has admitted a senti-  
mentality in dealing with Spain on the Vir-  
ginian question. If a military dictator, like  
Serrano, should succeed Castelar in the Span-  
ish government, we should have all trouble  
about injuring a republic in pressing our  
claims of our conscience—where it now weighs  
most heavily.THE FRENCH CABINET.—President MacMa-  
hon, having accepted the resignation of the  
French Ministers, as already reported, has  
reconstructed his Cabinet. One new member,  
Duke Decazes, has been commissioned  
to office. This gentleman takes the  
portfolio of Foreign Affairs. M. Buel, a  
Minister of the Interior, has retired.Duke de Broglie has assumed the  
duties of that office, relinquishing the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Duke Decazes.  
With these exceptions, MacMahon's Cabinet  
remains the same as it did before the resig-  
nation. Duke Decazes is an experienced states-  
man, cautious and prudent, a reformer of the  
conservative school, with an inclination, tra-  
ditional and firm personal conviction, towards  
royalty.SUMMER CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT IN  
Spain.

Change in the government at Madrid is so imminent a probability that it is scarcely possible to discredit the report of it, however vague or unsubstantial the report may seem. Castelar's so-called government—his committee in possession at Madrid—has stood till now, not because it had any element of strength in it—not because it had the consent or respect or even the recognition of the country, but because of a universal indifference—because those who might have tumbled it over at any moment had no definite opinions or purposes as to what they should put in its place, and waited with fatuous apathy the drift of events. But an occurrence like the present difficulty with the United States would naturally stir a national impulse and could easily gather at any point of opposition force enough to overthrow an administration that only awaited the jostle of a hostile party to fall by necessary gravity. No one who knows Spain needs to be told that the idea of setting up a republic in that country is farcical. It is an idea entertained in Spain only by a coterie of dreamers, who believe that they can write something on a sheet of paper that will make their country suddenly become like the United States, and enable its people to comprehend self-government and give them the self-restraint and moral dignity that are necessary to act on its conditions. People with common sense scarcely require to be informed that an ignorant, degraded and depraved race, brutalized by the bad rule of a thousand years, is not to be changed between Christmas and Easter by the rapid declaration that their country is a republic. Yet Castelar and his coterie, with this fact very clear before them, have persisted in a propaganda against the nature of things, and have not advanced republicanism in the least, but have brought their country to a lamentable condition. With the Carlists in the north, the irreconcilables in the south and the Castelar government in the middle, Spain was in a state of disintegration. It was decomposing very much in the same lines in which its parts had had a separate existence in the days before the Moors in the south, the Goths in the north and the people of Roman and Carthaginian origin in the middle, were combined to form the Spanish nation. And of the three divisions that were then struggling for possession of the country, the one that had no real party, that was simply an intrigue and a conspiracy, was the Castelar division, and it is this fact that has now cast him down.

It is reported that a combination has been made strong enough to insure success that will make Serrano regent to hold the throne for young Alfonso, the son of Isabella, in whose favor his mother will abdicate. Alfonso has long been looked upon as the only candidate in whose favor any combination could be made likely to secure an extensive assent in the country. All the moderate and conservative elements will support such a candidacy, looking upon it as the only hope for the restoration of tranquillity and order. Only the Carlists and the red republicans will oppose, and with all the other elements united, these can be put down and kept down, as they have been in the past. It is now thoroughly safe to say that, except the Carlists and the faction of Communist republicans, all the political elements can be rallied to the support of Alfonso. Where, then, is Castelar's party? He has none. There is no party in Spain accepting or believing in republicanism as Castelar understands it. He does not sympathize with the only type of republicanism that flourishes in Spain, and it is to his honor that he does not. The Spanish republican is a man who goes in for the Commune as it was organized in Paris. He wants to cut the throats of the aristocrats and plunder the rich men's houses. These were the republicans who swept Spain, the monarchists not voting in the last election, giving an enormous majority for a federal republic; but Castelar and his few adherents defeated their scheme in Madrid, which made the revolt in the southern cities; but though they defeated the federal republic, they did not gain from the conservative or moderate people a support or a party in lieu of the party they lost in the republicans when they drove into revolt. Therefore they have stood ever since as a governing coterie without a party—without a legitimate hold on the sympathies or a legitimate claim to the support of any considerable portion of the people. They have stood as an intrigue and a conspiracy; for, unless we go to the extreme of the old monarchists and argue that there is a republic by divine right, as they argue that there is a monarchy by divine right—unless we deny popular sovereignty, we cannot understand a republic existing in defiance of the will of the great majority of the people—nor a government which repudiates absolutely the politics of the party in whose name it came into power. It seems to us, therefore, only a natural result of its inherent weakness that the Castelar government should go down in the first shock it was called upon to endure.

Yesterday there was a revival on the part of our government of that eager preparation for warlike possibilities which had been discontinued somewhat the day before, which revival, coming swiftly upon the heels of the Spanish news, may, perhaps, be taken as the Washington view of the significance to us of the fall of Castelar and the elevation of Serrano. It would be unwise for our government not to be in as forward a state of preparation as possible with such events on foot, and the sudden agreement in Spain to cast down an orator and put up a soldier—the fact that the public view of the necessities of their country has been so potent as to induce the members of the monarchical party to forget for a moment their dissensions—must be allowed due value in considering the attitude toward us of the Spanish nation. But we believe that the elevation of Serrano is likely to result in a pacific solution of the difficulty. Despite his many shortcomings and the very great blunders of his later political career, the Duke de la Torre has sagacity enough to perceive the necessities of the present position of his country, the courage to act on these necessities and adroitness enough to put the disagreeable part of the responsibility on the shoulders of those whose selfishness, party fury and incapacity placed the country where it is. He is a soldier, and knows that his country is absolutely without the means to meet a capable foe in a single battle, even though the foe should come to Spain for the purpose. There

never was an army so thoroughly crumbled away with dry rot as the Spanish army is now in Spain, and since the troops in Cuba cannot even put down the insurrection it may be said that Spain practically has no military force with which she could meet a small force of foreign troops on this side the Atlantic. Even the fall declaring every able-bodied Spaniard a soldier has not enabled the government to win a single battle against the Carlists, and on what other material could it draw for a war with the United States? As it is with the army so it is with the navy. It is crippled by demoralization. Although there are some fine ships, the organized force that might give them value in hostile operations does not exist. It lost its allegiance to the colors and has gone to pieces. Without an army or a navy that could possibly be made effective Spain is also without money. Her financial condition is deplorable. She has not only exhausted her means, but she has exhausted the faith of the world in her capacity to pay—she cannot even borrow on ruinous terms.

All this Serrano knows thoroughly well and cannot but recognize; and he has the practical wisdom to make this knowledge the basis of action in the case before us. It would be easy for him to do what would have been utterly impossible for Castelar, since he has only to accept the situation that others have made. Compelled to accept the terms proposed by the United States, because he cannot for a moment contemplate the alternative of those terms, he will make it clear to the country that the Carlists in the north and the intriguers in the south are the people to blame, if any; because it is their revolt that has reduced the government to its condition of impotency. Would his acceptance of the terms proposed by the United States provoke another spasm of popular fury, to drive him also out of office? We do not see the likelihood of his being driven in that particular direction in the circumstances in which he is now likely to obtain power. His becoming regent would be a great fact in the reorganization of the army, by which he is loved and respected, and he would stand in virtue of the support of the soldiery. Dictators, with the control of military power, are not driven out by popular tumult. We are of opinion, therefore, that the coming to office in Spain of a practical ruler would at once insure a pacific acknowledgment of all the requirements we have to make of that government. But we trust our government in its further negotiation will attach sufficient weight to the fact upon which we have several times dwelt, of the small dependence to be placed upon the fulfillment in Cuba of promises made in Spain. Without saying there is any bad faith in the case, we have had to regret on nearly all occasions, that the government of Spain succeeds in getting very little respect paid to its decrees in the Ever Faithful Isle, and the decree regarding the confiscated estates has only just now been published in Cuba, under the pressure of excitement caused by this recent butchery. We do not want any promises to meet our demands; we want the fact, and in order that we may have the fact, it must be provided in the negotiations that in case of any delay we shall have the right to a material guarantee in the military occupation of the island of Cuba. Our relations to Cuba and our duty to ourselves in regard to the political future of that island are the central points of all our relations with Spain, and it is, of course, because of our peculiar situation with regard to the island that we have now to complain of Spanish ferocity. It would, perhaps, be an economy of human life and of diplomatic difficulties, as it would be the only thoroughly satisfactory settlement of the case, to have the island fall into our possession, and only a fact leading to that can reconcile us for a moment to regard with patience the possibilities of Spanish delay in this negotiation.

A New Pacific Railroad Lobby  
Scheme.

It has been bruited about for some time among the knowing ones that Tom Scott, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Jay Cooke, of the Northern Pacific, with all their retinues, henchmen and forces generally, are about to make an onslaught on Congress for aid to carry through their lines. It has been said, too, that there is an alliance, offensive and defensive, between these chiefs, and that whether they move together or separately the campaign has for its object the benefit of both. Thus, we say, has been the current talk, whether true or not. And now it appears Colonel Scott is in Washington sounding the depths and shoals of Congressional consciences. He has had interviews, it is said, with several members of Congress already. The report is that an application will be made to Congress at the ensuing session for aid to both these Pacific railroads, but that it is not proposed to ask such aid as will add to the public debt. What is exactly meant by this we do not know, but imagine it means a large slice of the public lands, and also, perhaps, the loan of bonds, such as was made to the Union and Central Pacific roads. That may not be considered by such financiers as adding to the public debt. True, the government and people of the United States are bound to pay these bonds, and do actually pay interest on those of the Union and Central Pacific. Still, they are not reckoned by the Treasury Department as a part of the public debt. Can any simple-minded citizen fail to see the difference between being responsible for and actually paying a debt and not being burdened with it? That, at least, is the way in which the Pacific Railroad managers and the Treasury Department make it out. But have we not had enough of this sort of financiering and extravagance on the part of the government? If people will make railroads before they are wanted, or, as has been said of Jay Cooke's, from nowhere to nowhere, let them do so at their own risk. Let not the people have to pay for them either by the loan of bonds or by appropriations of the public lands. The inheritance of the people—of future settlers—has been shamefully squandered away upon railroad companies. Let us have no more of that. We protest in advance against any more reckless waste of the people's property.

THE EVENT OF THE OPERATIC SEASON.—The production of Verdi's last work, "Aida," to-night at the Academy of Music, in advance of London, Paris and St. Petersburg, is an event of no ordinary significance in the history of opera in America. There is a com-

mendable spirit of enterprise and boldness shown by Manager Strakosch in thus presenting one of the most remarkable operas of modern times to the American public before it has been heard in the three great operatic centres of Europe. The rehearsals have been of the most exacting kind, under the direction of Verdi's representative, Signor Muzio, and nothing has been omitted to make to-night's representation equal to those which convulsed Cairo and Milan with excitement. The most popular of modern Italian composers is hardly recognizable in his new dress. There is more thought and dramatic purpose in this work than in all his other operas. Instead of pouring forth melody after melody, as in former years, without any more distinct purpose or design than a mocking bird, the composer here combines his wondrous gifts of song writing with the scientific genius of a Meyerbeer or Wagner. The *mise en scene* is an exact copy from the La Scala performance, and both chorus and orchestra have been considerably enlarged for the occasion. With the exception of Mme. Nilsson the entire strength of the company is in the cast.

The United States Navy—A Few Facts  
That It Would Be Well to Re-  
member.

When the war closed in 1865 we found ourselves in the possession of one hundred million dollars invested in Monitors. We did not know what to do with these craft, but, after several attempts to sell them, we laid them up to rust and decay. A few sensible, plain-spoken men, who had studied the science of marine architecture during their whole lives and who had practised it with rare success, had protested in the name of reason against the wild mania which had seized the Navy Department under Mr. Welles. By a combination of fortunate circumstances the little Monitor, with her heavy calibres, had driven the leaking Merrimack from Hampton Roads back to the Gosport Navy Yard. There was a simultaneous howl throughout the Union—"Monitors! Monitors! Give us Monitors!" and they were given without parsimony. The navy became Ericssonized, and the idea that any other form of vessel of war would in the future be serviceable was suddenly abandoned. Our war was fought out to the end without encountering the enemy in any very dangerous strength, and our Monitors gained little other reputation than that of going to the bottom. They simply proved, as long as they would float, good marine gun carriages—nothing else; and in harbors they did valuable work. Europe took the hint from these operations, and did not with the same hoarse voice shriek for "Monitors! monitors!" The different Powers marshalled their naval constructors and engineers, and proceeded to apply principles already proven. England, after tedious and costly experiments, developed a gigantic squadron, and if America ever equals it in point of ordnance, speed, or armor protection we shall be most agreeably disappointed. France built some fine vessels, but the iron employed, for all the service her cruisers ever did in the critical emergency, might as well have remained unsold. Spain and Italy were alive to the improvements needed, and both of these Powers embarked in the construction of iron-clads that now do credit to their marine importance. During these eight years our commerce has been emitting its protracted death rattle; our navy has taken again to wooden walls and third class steamers; and officers who should have been commanding powerful cruisers have been performing the duties of executive officers and navigators. Secretary Robeson, anxious to employ the fine talent at his command, did not unwisely order the surveys of the Valley of the Atrato under Captain Selfridge, the Nicaragua route under Commander Lull, the Tehuantepec Isthmus under Captain Schuffeldt, to say nothing of the valuable surveys prosecuted in the Pacific and Gulf of Mexico. These scientific labors have received, as they deserved, world-wide recognition. But in our naval dockyards there has been nothing of importance accomplished but "repairs," and unless Congress evinces a patriotic spirit we must resign ourselves to "repairs" until the close of the century. Now, there is a gradual method by which we can regain our commercial ascendancy, again cover the ocean with American ships and again protect them with a navy in harmony with the spirit of improvement observed among foreign nations. We must direct legislation in such a manner that American steamship lines will seek out all quarters of the world. Congress, we believe, has passed a law giving a small percentage towards the payment of the cost of each vessel built in American ports. On a ship costing one hundred thousand dollars this sum would amount to about three thousand dollars, which is no subsidy at all. However this may be, it is not necessary to subsidize shipbuilding. Our ships have always cost more than those of other nations by ten to twenty per cent. But this never prevented foreign buyers coming to our market. Years ago, in our happy commercial days, our rivals began to get frightened at our growing carrying trade. Why was it advancing? They saw the reason. We made swifter passages, we built faster ships and, desiring to compete with us, they said to themselves, "To beat the Americans we must use their ships, which are faster than ours." They came to us, and our shipbuilding interest was a thriving power up to the outbreak of the rebellion. We are still the best marine mechanics in the world, and it only requires intelligent legislation to achieve again the triumphs of our former days. How can it be done? Patronize our steamships in preference to those of other nations! They are the *avant-couriers* of the sailing ships; they carry the orders which are filled by the freight-bearing bottoms which follow them, and the larger our fleet of steamships, the larger our fleet of sailing ships, the more powerful our navy must become, the more sensitive our national honor will grow. England has maintained her dominion of the seas by the wisdom, industry and intelligence of her legislators; and not less, we may add, by their sagacious and far-seeing diplomats. Walk into our own halls of Congress! Seven, eighths of our members cannot distinguish a schooner from a full-rigged ship. To be compelled to listen to an argument in favor of maritime prosperity is to them a bore. It is none of their business; they do not care. So year after year we behold the same fight at Washington and the same ill-starred result—our commerce continues waning. The logic is

very abrupt which leads us to the point in all this question, and it is this—that without a large commercial marine the people will not stand a powerful navy, and without a powerful navy we must expect to smile and say we are sorry whenever a Virginian is boarded and her people are shot to death. Will Congress listen to these plain truths, which are written in the interest of the nation, and will it give us a navy in harmony with the times?

## AMUSEMENTS.

The Christmas Pantomime at the  
Grand Opera House.

The production of the Christmas pantomime at the Grand Opera House last night was a great success in every respect. We have seldom seen a larger audience in the immense theatre. Every seat and every available spot of standing room was occupied. As to the pantomime itself it was new in every respect—in conception, in treatment, in scenery, in properties and in detail. It is as nearly a play as it is possible to make a trick and show piece. The special attractions are included in the action of the piece, and not, as has been customary with theatres which include variety business in their performances, in an act by themselves. We have frequently complained of the system of stopping the play for acrobats, ventriloquists, jugglers and tricks, and we were pleased to see that wherever they are used in this piece they help rather than retard the action. It is true the Martens in their Tyrolean scarcely harmonized with the village scene, but this can be easily remedied by blending the action more completely. In the first act of the pantomime there are the usual machinations of the fairies and the spirits. The struggle is between Humpty Dumpty, the son of a magician, and Humpty Dumpty, for the possession of a magic watch. Humpty Dumpty expects to marry Belina, the village belle, but she is the daughter of the village lord, and he is the son of a magician, and he throws her off for the Princess Admaranto, to whom he is wedded. The wedding feast is a model in its way, the turkey and roast being exceedingly large and good. More than this, the dinner is exceedingly good, both flesh and fowl becoming invested with life and spirit, and the special animosity toward H. D. in this scene Mr. G. L. Fox is very funny, and his humor harmonizes by contrast with his extravagant dress suit of white satin. Humpty Dumpty is as tickled as a Chicago husband, and on account of his fatal forgetfulness to wind his watch he is divorced from his bride in "the Palace of Instruments." The scene is then transformed into a clown to wander over the earth. The principal ballet in this act takes the shape of a transformation scene, and is a beautiful tableau and the appearance of harlequin on the back of an immense dragon. In this ballet the premieres are the Rigi sisters, Betty and Emily, but in the transformation scene they become the columbine. The harlequin is Herr Karl Land, called in the theatrical advertisements "The Stockholder." The scene also includes a very excellent acrobatic feat in the last scene of the first act. The second act is in China, where there is a great rejoicing on the occasion of the arrival of the royal junk with the Emperor. Humpty Dumpty arrives soon after in a balloon, accompanied by his great friend, the clown. The scene is a model in its way, the scenery and the costumes of this family are remarkable, and as their feats are only parts of a picture the effect is among the best we have seen in the New York stage. The third act is in the East, and the scene is the burning of the North Pole, to sunny Italy, and thence to New York, with the return of the New York Yacht Club from the ocean race. The last act takes place in New York, the changes of scene being exceedingly rapid. This act, like the others, is full of tricks, stunts, dances, specialties and fun. Humpty Dumpty's misadventures and misfortunes being, of course, a particular feature. The pantomime ends with a grand transformation representing the fall of the House of Hump. The scenery of this family are remarkable, and as their feats are only parts of a picture the effect is among the best we have seen in the New York stage. The third act is in the East, and the scene is the burning of the North Pole, to sunny Italy, and thence to New York, with the return of the New York Yacht Club from the ocean race. The last act takes place in New York, the changes of scene being exceedingly rapid. This act, like the others, is full of tricks, stunts, dances, specialties and fun. Humpty Dumpty's misadventures and misfortunes being, of course, a particular feature. The pantomime ends with a grand transformation representing the fall of the House of Hump. The scenery of this family are remarkable, and as their feats are only parts of a picture the effect is among the best we have seen in the New York stage.

## Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Next week the Florences appear at Booth's and the Lindgards at the Broadway.  
The Martens have been playing in St. Louis for that eminent tragedian Ben de Bar. Marten's account of it is as follows:—"They give Richard No. 3 and cat diet. Cat diet great success—Richard No. 3 no good."  
Last evening Blind Tom, the negro pianist, performed to a house at Steinway Hall which was about one-third filled. There was not any programme printed or distributed to the disconsolate audience, and yet every one was satisfied with the delicate fingering of the colored lad and his imitations of Thalberg and Liszt, and the touching manner in which he played "Home, Sweet Home," was deserving of much commendation.

## WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—1 A. M.

Probabilities.  
For the Northwest and thence to Missouri, southeasterly and northeasterly winds, warmer and cloudy weather.

For the lakes and thence to Kentucky and West Virginia, northwesterly winds, low temperature and clearing weather.

FOR THE MIDDLE AND EASTERN STATES, NORTH-WESTERLY WINDS, COLDER AND CLEARING WEATHER.

For Tennessee and the Gulf States, southerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, northerly winds and generally clear weather.

Reports are partly missing from the Western Gulf.

## The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

	1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	39	33 30 P. M.
6 A. M.	41	38 9 P. M.
9 A. M.	43	36 9 P. M.
12 M.	45	36 9 P. M.
Average temperature yesterday	43	35
Average temperature for corresponding date last year	43	45

## UTAH.

Railroad Extension—Suicide of an  
Editor—Expected Resignation of Gov-  
ernor Woods—Spiritualism vs. Mo-  
nism.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 25, 1873.  
The extension of railroad communication to Provo was celebrated to-day by Brigham Young, the church and territorial authorities. There was great rejoicing and speculating. The Prophet was jubilant over the blessings of the Lord, and the Gentiles saw in the construction of the railroad and telegraph the prospective dawning of freedom for the people of Utah.  
Horace W. Myers, Gentile editor of the *Corinne Reporter*, took laudanum and committed suicide last night. He had been the violent opponent of the Mormon prophets, and recently suffered veered round to their defence. He came here last week, but the cold and rainy weather drove him home, and he closed his accounts. His parents live in Michigan and are highly respected.  
Governor Woods is expected to resign in a few days. General P. Edward Connor is likely to be his successor. He is popular with the entire community.  
Conter, the great spiritualist, is here and is up-setting Brigham's kingdom. The fatuitus are rushing to his rooms. Brigham thinks his day of reckoning has come.

A BANK PRESIDENT HELD FOR EMBE-  
ZLEMENT.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25, 1873.  
The examination of G. T. Brooks, late President of the Merchants' National Bank of Petersburg, charged with embezzling \$100,000 of the funds of that institution, which has occupied two days before United States Commissioner Pleasants, was concluded this afternoon. The accused was held in the April term of the United States Circuit Court for indictment, bail being fixed at \$15,000 for his appearance.

## RESIGNATION OF THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 25, 1873.  
Mayor Pierce has resigned his office, to take effect on the 29th inst. Alden A. Foster will become acting Mayor for the remainder of the year.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1873.

## The President's Message.

The President's Message will not be printed in advance of transmission to Congress. It will be manifested, as heretofore under President Grant's administration, and copies given only to the local press and for telegraphing.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances will be printed but not distributed before the Message shall be sent to Congress. The public printer has largely increased his force, so as to keep pace with all demands upon his bureau.

## Chairmanships of the House Committees.

There has been so much conjecture regarding the appointments of the House committees that it has become tiresome to listen to mere surmises, in view of the fact that the time is near when the certainty will be known. Of course no one doubts that Mr. Blaine will be re-elected Speaker; but as to the committees nothing is known for certain to anybody except himself, for he has so far kept his own counsel. There are after all four committees, Ways and Means, Appropriations, Foreign Affairs and Banking and Currency, about the appointments of which public curiosity stands on the tiptoe of expectation.

The question is narrowed down to this: Will Mr. Blaine appoint men of credit Mobilier and back pay notoriety to chairmanships of important committees? It is highly probable that he will draw the line between those grossly tainted and those who have lightly caught the infection, and might, by proper fumigation, be put in a presentable condition. He will hardly appoint Garfield chairman of one of the two most important committees of the House, though it is tolerably certain that the holy Dawes and the solid, respectable Sam Hooper will retain their respective chairmanships of the Ways and Means and Banking and Currency committees.

It is contended by some people that the members are not on trial before Mr. Blaine, and that it is not for him to discriminate on the ground of their Credit Mobilier or back pay record, but on the ground of their personal fitness. Those who argue in this way forget, however, that he merely votes to the verdict rendered by the highest tribunal, public opinion.

With regard to the Chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Leonard Meyers will have to bear his disappointment like a man, for his fond aspirations will not be realized. Mr. Orth, of Indiana, has, on the ground of fitness, better claim to that position, and will most probably get it, having served on that committee during eight years of his former congressional career. There is no doubt, however, that the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee will be a Western or a Southern man, most likely the former, for Mr. Blaine is against giving the chairmanships of the two most important committees, to the East.

## Mr. Blaine Defines His Position.

Mr. Blaine authorizes the statement that it never entered into his mind to propose the intervention of a caucus for the purpose of relieving him of responsibility in the appointments of the House committees. If elected Speaker he will certainly do nothing tending to curtail the privileges and responsibilities of that position.

## The Department Reports.

The Postmaster General was the first of the Cabinet officers to finish his report, and, contrary to custom, furnished copies to the press in advance of its transmission to Congress.

The report of the Secretary of War is printed, but awaits General Sheridan's and several other accompanying reports. The Secretary of the Navy has commenced but not yet finished his report.

That of the Secretary of the Interior is in forwardness. The report of Attorney General Williams will soon be printed.

## Congressional Caucus.

The Republican Congressional caucus will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, for the selection of candidates for office to be voted for Monday in the organization of the House.

## Presidential Pardons.

Seth Hudson and James A. Patterson, who were convicted in the United States District Court of New York of depositing certain unsworn circulars in the mail, and who were sentenced to imprisonment, have been pardoned by the President.

## Trustee of the First National Bank.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day an order was issued authorizing the Receiver of the First National Bank of Washington to sign the proposition making E. A. Rollins trustee, with the consent of the creditors, as heretofore submitted by Jay Cooke & Co., unless good cause to the contrary be shown by the proper parties by next Tuesday. The application was made on the sworn petition of the receiver, and by direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, in connection with the Secretary and Solicitor of the Treasury. As the matter rests by law in the direction of the Receiver and the Comptroller, the order is deemed to be a finality.